

4 O'CLOCK P. M.  
CITY EDITION

# The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1914.

THE  
WEATHER

UTAH—TONIGHT  
AND FRIDAY  
CLOUDY; PROB-  
ABLY SNOW;  
COLDER.



## BIG RESERVOIR DAM GIVES WAY

Three Billion Gallons of Water  
From West Virginia Paper  
Plant Pours Down.

## PEOPLE FLEE TO HILLS

Wall of Water 35 Feet High  
Causes General Havoc  
Along Path.

Washington, Jan. 15.—A special despatch to the Star from Cumberland, Md., says forty feet of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper company's dam went out early today; that the remainder of the structure seems to be holding, and that no loss of life has been reported. The West Potomac river at Schell is reported to have risen 15 feet and the crest of the flood was passing Piedmont, W. Va., shortly after noon. People were warned of the threatened break by the blowing of whistles and took to high ground.

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 15.—Information was received at the offices of the Western Maryland railroad this morning today that the whole of the Stony River dam of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper company near Dobbin, W. Va., had given way.

The employees of the company's mill at Lake West, Va., in the path of the flood fled to the hills. So far as known there has been no loss of life.

At Harrison, W. Va., 47 miles west of here, the water rose to a height of 35 feet. The torrent tore down the Western Maryland railroad bridge, washed out railway tracks and highway bridges and caused general havoc. No report of any loss of life has been received here.

Piedmont, W. Va., Jan. 15.—A wall of water fifteen feet high is sweeping down the north branch of the Potomac river following the bursting of the dam of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper company at Dobbin, W. Va., shortly before noon.

According to reports received here inhabitants of the village are fleeing to the hills and great anxiety is felt for the safety of the entire district. No loss of life has been reported.

Operator Sends Message.  
An operator employed for the Western Maryland at Schell, W. Va., 15 miles below the dam site sent a message to the company's offices at Cumberland stating that the water was at least 20 feet high and was carrying everything before it.

"I'm going to bed; good-bye."  
The dam is 1,075 feet wide at the crest, backing the water up for three and a half miles and holding three billion gallons of water. The dam is ninety feet high on the outside, sixty feet on the inside and built on a concrete foundation sixty feet deep.

The dam was first noticed to be cracked by a watchman last night and this morning a large portion of the structure gave way.  
At 11:20 a.m. today a second and larger break occurred, notwithstanding efforts by employees to release the immense volume of water through sluiceway ways. The second break made big gaps on both sides of the dam. The Western Maryland railroad bridge at Schell, W. Va., it is believed, will be responsible for the debris clogging there and holding the water in check for a time, until the force of the flood carries it away.

Piedmont, Westport and Lake, Md., known as the "tri-towns" are threatened with destruction.  
The high water is expected to reach here late this afternoon and every precaution has been made to guard against loss of life. Much excitement prevails.

## MEMORY COMES BACK TO MAN OF LOST IDENTITY

After a total lapse of memory for three months, known locally as W. O. Walraven, suddenly recovered his bearings, last night.

Worthington was picked up unconscious along the Bamberger tracks, early in October. He was injured by a blow on the head, which was thought to have been dealt by robbers. He was taken to the Bee hospital, and when he recovered consciousness he had completely lost his memory, not even being able to remember his name. From his incoherent mutterings, the physicians and nurses were able to piece the name "Walraven," and, during the time he has been in Ogden he has been known by that name.

Principal Henry Peterson, of the Ogden high school, became interested in the case, and watched carefully all developments having a tendency to give light as to the man's previous identity.

Worthington's memory returned to him in the Kennedy cafe, where he was having dinner with some men who have been closely associated with him since he was brought to Ogden. Following the transition, he did not know any of the men who were with him and did not recall a single thing that had happened while he had been in the city. One of the party got him to telephone to Prof. Peterson and the

professor hurried to the cafe. They talked for a while, but Worthington could not recall any of his Ogden experiences. His memory of the things that had occurred to him here were as completely forgotten as were the things of his former life, since he was found unconscious near the railroad tracks. He remembers now, however, all of his associates in the east, the names of several of whom were secured from him several weeks ago by Prof. Peterson through the use of hypnotism.

It will be recalled that while Worthington was in his peculiar state of mind, he visited the Guthrie family on the Sand Ridge where he had worked previous to being injured, but he could not remember the place nor any members of the family. Today he was met by William Guthrie and he readily recognized him. He also recognized a man named Roark, with whom he had been acquainted before his injuries. He was taken to a rooming house on lower Twenty-fifth street where it was said he roomed before he fell from the train and he recalled the room, stating that he lived there a number of days.

However, the past three months continues to be a complete blank to him. He does not remember any of the faces which he met every day in that time.

Professor Peterson accompanied him to the Dee hospital today where he was confined for a considerable length of time after he regained consciousness and he stated that he could not remember the place. The room in which he was kept was as strange to him as would be a place in the South Sea Islands and he could not remember the faces of any of the nurses who attended him. Neither could he recall the high school building where he was taken a number of times, but he remembered the postoffice when taken there, and he recalled that he sent out money orders a number of months ago.

Professor Peterson states that there seems to be a complete barrier in his memory between the occurrences of the past three months and those of former days, but he is convinced that in the course of time the man will regain his complete memory and the entire part will be clear to him.

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

During February and March there are to be fifteen civil service examinations in Utah. The most important one is that for railway mail clerks, which will be held in Ogden, Logan, Salt Lake and Provo, on February 21. The position pays \$900 a year for beginners.

The other examinations which are scheduled, follow:  
Following are the other examinations announced:  
Supervising teacher, teacher, industrial teacher, and clerk in the Philippine service, salary, \$1200 a year, with promotion to \$2000; ultimate promotion to division superintendent, salary up to \$3000 is likely. Examinations for these positions, March 11-12. Research chemist, \$1800 a year. February 9, superintendent of industries, Indian service, New Mexico, \$1000 a year, February 4. Expert and special agent, department of labor, \$1200 to \$1800 a year, February 4. Assistant in road economics, office of public roads, \$1500 a year, February 18. Assistant preparator in paleontology, national museum, Washington, \$60 a month, February 4. Negative cutter and lithographic helper, department of commerce, \$900 a year, February 2. Cook and baker, Indian service, salary from \$420 to \$590 a year, with experience, February 2. Stenographer and typewriter service in the departments at Washington, \$840 and \$900 a year.

## GREEKS ARE HEAVILY FINED IN MUNICIPAL COURT

The sequel to the Greek New Year celebration of the five Greeks who were tried yesterday morning by Judge William H. Reeder, came this morning when all five were fined.

Peter Colas, who was convicted of running the gambling house, was assessed \$75, and George Colas, the dealer, \$35. Chris Demas and Charles Poulos, two of the gamblers, were assessed \$35 each and Chris Karas got off with a \$25 fine. George Colas paid his fine and was released.

Peter Colas was placed in the custody of his attorney, D. S. Cook, and he returned to the station about 12:30 p. m., and paid his fine. The other three are still looking for friends to come to their rescue.

Tom O'Neill was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 or to serve five days. He was arrested on Twenty-fifth street between Lincoln and Wall avenues by Patrolman Blackburn, yesterday afternoon.

## VIOLENT SEAS BREAK HOLES IN STEAMER

Cherbourg, France, Jan. 15.—The steamer Majestic, which left here for New York last night with Francis Bowes Sayre and his wife, formerly Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, among her passengers, returned to port this morning. Violent seas have broken a number of the starboard holes and she was taking water through them. Repairs will be made here. It is expected that the liner will be delayed only a few hours.

## WARSHIPS BRING FOOD TO PEOPLE

Large Stock of Supplies Freely  
Dispensed to Returning  
Kagoshima Refugees.

## GREAT PROPERTY LOSS

Escape of 33 People From  
Sakura Miraculous—Hid  
in Great Cave.

Kagoshima, Japan, Jan. 15.—Telegraphic communication between this city and the north was restored to-night.

The officers of the cruiser squadron sent by the Japanese government have taken charge of the situation and are rapidly restoring a semblance of order along the water front.

Many of the people of Kagoshima have returned to the city. All their houses are in ruins and the returning refugees are compelled to camp in the open spaces.

The warships brought a large stock of food and supplies, which are being freely dispensed.

The property loss in this city is immense. The clearing away of ashes and debris has not gone far enough to allow even an estimate of the loss of human life.

A group of thirty-three refugees was rescued from amid a great waste of steaming lava at the foot of the volcano of Sakura-Jima today. Their escape was little short of miraculous. With their rescue no living being remains, so far as known on the entire island of Sakura.

Among the rescued was a school master, who had borne with him from his school house the portrait of the Emperor; the village policeman, who had saved the records of the station house, and the postal clerk with a small bag of mail.

The refugees were taken on board a warship and provided with food and drink. They explained that they had hidden in a great cave near the shore until the rain of ashes was over, and had then tried hour after hour to attract attention.

## Wilson's Second Message.

Washington, Jan. 15.—On receiving further details of the earthquake tidal wave in Japan, President Wilson today sent a second cablegram to the Emperor of Japan as follows:

"Permit me again to express to you the deep sympathy which the American people feel for their sister nation, Japan, in her great calamity. Their hearts go out to the thousands upon whom suffering and disaster have come so suddenly and in so terrible a form. Is there any way in which we can help?"

## CARPENTERS HAVE A SOCIAL EVENING

The regular business meeting of Ogden local, No. 450, Brotherhood of Carpenters, was held last night in the Central Labor hall, with a large membership in attendance. The statistical reports, presented at the meeting, showed the local to be in excellent condition and having a promising outlook for the new year. The building activities in the city during 1913, which are expected to continue throughout the present year, are, in the opinion of the carpenters, responsible for the present excellent financial condition of the local and the increased membership which was noted in the report.

Following the meeting, a card party and social was held and all present thoroughly enjoyed the program. W. D. Watson and Naker Hansen acted as the social committee and were congratulated on the manner in which they conducted the affair.

The committee decided to give two socials each month during the winter season and a smoker will be given soon to which all trade unionists in the city will be invited.

## FRESH CHAPTER IN DOUBLE LIFE OPENED

New York, Jan. 15.—A woman who said she was Dudley Jardine's daughter, opened a fresh chapter in the double life that Jardine led up to the moment of his death about a year ago.

Jardine died in a Bowery lodging house as "William Smith," and the merest chance revealed that he was the son of a wealthy organ builder and the owner of stocks and bonds worth \$200,000.

Although his will did not hint that he had a family, Mrs. Anna McCarthy, wife of a New York janitor, declared today that under the name "William Smith," he had married her mother soon after the Civil war.

Money.  
New York, Jan. 15.—Call money, steady, 2 1/2 to 3 per cent; ruling rate, 2 1/2 per cent; closing bid, 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 per cent.

## HOUGHTON GRAND JURY ENDS WORK

True Bills Made to Judge of  
Circuit Court in Strike  
Cases.

## NAMES KEPT SECRET

Oil Merchant Exonerated—  
Secretary of Calumet Union  
Indicted—Charges  
Against Moyer.

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 15.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was indicted today for conspiracy, together with other officials of the Federation, in connection with the strike of the copper miners. The first count of the indictment charges conspiracy to prevent by force and arms the pursuit of their vocations by employees of the mining companies.

The bill against Moyer and the other officials of the federation charged a misdemeanor.

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 15.—A presentment bill embracing some true bills was made to Judge P. H. O'Brien in circuit court here today by the special grand jury which has been investigating lawlessness arising from the copper miners' strike. The court was told that none of the men accused of felonies was in custody and their names were kept secret.

John E. Antilla, secretary of the Calumet union, was indicted for alleged conspiracy. The court announced that this bill charged a misdemeanor and therefore could be made public.

The jury exonerated B. Stuart Goddell, an oil merchant of complexity in one of the strike shooting affairs. The indictment against Antilla included charges against Charles H. Moyer, president; C. E. Mahoney, vice president; Guy E. Miller, Yancey Terzich, J. C. Lowmyer and W. P. Davidson, members of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners.

## LOCAL ELKS TO HAVE CELEBRATION ON TWO DAYS

On Saturday several car loads of Elks and candidates will roll into Ogden from Nevada and Wyoming. The candidates will be given a peep into the secret work of the B. P. O. E., and the regular sure-enough Elks will sit on the side lines and derive the satisfaction of seeing their friends invested with the regulation horns of Elkdom.

The visitors will be wine and dined—taken on trips to the show places of Ogden, including the canyon, and provided with all manner of entertainment.

When they leave Ogden they will go back home singing the praises of the local Elks and their hospitality.

Two special meetings of the lodge has been called for Saturday evening at 8 o'clock and Sunday at 3 p. m. Half of the candidates will be initiated on Saturday night. After the regular lodge meeting a series of entertainments will take place in the lodge room which will be of high class order, and of a variety to suit all tastes. The entertainment committee will not divulge just what the form of amusement will be, but both local and foreign talent will entertain until 11 o'clock when the boys of 719 and their guests will partake of the best stag luncheon ever placed before them.

The evening being a strictly stag affair, the lid will be off and Prof. Erickson and his Orpheum orchestra can make all the noise they choose. Cabaret stunts will come on about 11:30 o'clock.

On Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock the lodge will again convene and initiate the others of the candidates.

An afternoon initiation in their beautiful lodge room with its art glass windows will no doubt be an impressive service.

Sunday evening at 8 o'clock the officers of the lodge will meet all Elks and their ladies at an informal reception. The object of the social is to meet and greet the Nevada and Wyoming Elks and their ladies. Plenty of entertainment will be given that evening. The Orpheum orchestra, a male quartette and soloists will furnish music. A light punch will be served.

The candidates from the neighboring states are to be congratulated on their good judgment in wishing to come affiliated with Ogden No. 719. The time necessary to make the trip and the expense is no small matter, and the local Elks feel proud that these boys hold No. 719 in such high esteem. The finest timber in the two towns are included in the ranks of the candidates, and they will add that much more to the order of Elks in Ogden.

MRS. B. WEIR MITCHELL DEAD.  
Philadelphia, Jan. 15.—Mrs. B. Weir Mitchell, 77, died today of pneumonia. She became ill after the funeral of her husband last week. She was prominent in social affairs for more than half a century.

## COAL FAILS TO STAND TESTS

Bering River Fuel of No Prac-  
tical Use to Navy—  
Other Fields.

## ADMIRAL INVESTIGATES

Better Results Expected From  
Matanuska District—Con-  
gress Appropriates  
\$75,000

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—Preliminary tests of Alaskan coal from the Bering river district have been very discouraging to officials who hoped they might develop a new fuel supply for the navy. Rear Admiral Griffin, in charge of the investigation, has reported to the house naval affairs committee that the Bering river coal tested so far has fallen so far below expectations in practical use as to be of no value, but from the Matanuska fields and other sections of the Bering district from which coal is to be tested, the navy is hoping for better results.

Chemical tests of the Bering river coal indicated that it contained a higher efficiency of thermal units than the Pocahontas coal of West Virginia, but when put to firing tests in the navy, notably aboard the cruiser Maryland, it developed only 43 per cent of the same efficiency and caused a great deal of trouble. It made immense clinkers, which clogged the furnaces and covered the grate bars with a molten substance like tar, which shut off the drafts and hampered steaming.

Congress has appropriated \$75,000 for experiments with coal from the Matanuska district and these will be carried on.

Those who are opposing the Alaskan railway bill now being debated in both houses of congress are pointing to the admiral's testimony, before the naval committee as an added argument in their favor. One of the arguments advanced by the supporters of the bill is that a government railroad is needed to tap the northern fields and furnish fuel for the navy.

## HIGH SCHOOL REPLIES TO ARTICLE IN THE STANDARD

Editor Standard: There has been much comment and no little excitement in the Ogden high school following the publication in your paper issue of January 13, of a signed article in opposition to the half-day system.

In the beginning of this article let it be understood that we are not supporting the half-day system, neither are we opposing it, and by no means wish to offend the author of the amusing article, whom we believe to be merely misinformed. With all due respect to the writer, it still remains true that the organized students of the Ogden high school do resent the publication of such an article, first, on the grounds of misstatement of fact, and second, on account of a tinge of personal enmity which predominates the article.

To begin with, the class room of the modern American school does not tend to make the students idle. This has been the case in the past, but now the whole time of the school authorities is spent in securing teachers who are not only experts in their respective lines, but also know what is meant by "real life."

We hardly agree with the statement that the school system is responsible for children not helping with the work at home. If the child has been brought up in the right way, learning as it grows up, to help its mother or its father in the minor duties of home life, no system of education or anything else can cause the child to do otherwise, providing the right influence is maintained in the homes.

It might be well to state now the real purpose of the high school. This institution is conducted throughout the broad United States for the purpose of fitting the American boy and girl for life in every phase, not the civic phase, but all phases. To achieve this end, we must prepare the college man, the merchant, the politician, the broker, and men in every other walk of life.

We agree with the author when the statement is made that students "either study, rest, or read novels" during the study hours. We only wish that every citizen of Ogden could see our study hall and our splendid library. Those students who are reading the novels are in all probability doing the work for the subject of English. One of the most important steps in the development of English literature has been the novel. To the student with literary inclinations, what could be better than to take an excellent novel from the library racks and spend his time in reading? As to most students are only human. To the student who has a headache, or to one whose eyes give trouble, what could be better than to allow this student a period when he or she can rest and relax entirely from study. And it might be well to add that "loafing" is not allowed. If the practice of resting is too oft repeated an in-

vestigation is made to ascertain as to whether or not the student is in need of special attention.

And truly we have an absolute choice of subjects with the exception of English. This has been found an advantage by the very best educators in the country. When the student is out of school, then comes a time when he must choose for himself, whether it be in the selection of college subjects or in the matter of everyday business life. Could anyone suggest a better place than high school in which to learn how and what to choose? The statement that four and only four subjects are allowed to students is hardly in accordance with the facts in the case. Students who show an ability to carry more than four hours work (four subjects) are permitted to do so. There are many students in school who are carrying five hours and some as many as six. Let us add that no students take either French or German with the intention of "putting in a word of so while waiting." To some students French and German are not necessary, and these do not take either, while to others who intend to go to college, one of these languages is vital. It is a well known fact that all of the leading college and universities require at least two years' credit in a modern foreign language.

Consider this. "The fact question. 'What can I do? I have been a high school student; I can't spell; I can't figure; I can't write.' We agree that this is no small calamity. Now comes the question, 'Where lies the fault?' And we are more than glad to say that either the student or his parents are to blame.

"You ask 'Why?' We answer, 'The student has no choice by the rules. Largely he was himself responsible for getting on not getting his lessons. If he had worked diligently and was otherwise loyal to his school he would not be in any such predicament. Otherwise this is the result of wasted time, and of untaken opportunities.'

And this, in reply to the fact that our penitentiaries and reform schools are housing more people than 25 years ago. The United States census report of 1890 (twenty-three years ago) gives the population of the United States as 62,000,000. The government report of 1910 gives (in round numbers) 91,000,000. Is it strange that the penitentiaries should house more individuals now than twenty-five years ago? Is the educational system to blame? Draw your own conclusions.

Two days after the first semester of school opened last September, the manual training department of the Ogden high school was completely filled with students desiring the course. Anyone who has been lucky enough to see an exhibition by this department knows that its work is very commendable. Is this not proof enough that such a department as that of manual training is a benefit? We invite any citizen of Ogden to visit this or any other department of the high school at any time.

True it is, that some years ago we lauded our school system to the skies. Even now the true American looks upon the American school as the place to train men for the victories and defeats of the modern world. One of the greatest slogans of the language upholds the American school. It is, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead." In school you are taught to be "sure" but the "going ahead" must be accomplished by the student.

In one statement of the article, the author states that the American school makes the students feel like little prisoners. Later she says that this should not be the case. We agree. Still later, "Why not go back to the old system which has been so successful in Germany?" Compel the boy to make use of every minute of his time. In the first place "compel" is a very disagreeable word to the American ear; we must not forget that it was a case of trying to "compel" which caused the American revolution. In the second place we do not want to adopt any German methods.

First, last and all the time, thank God we are Americans and we boast for the good of the American high school. In Ogden anything which you do not understand about your high school will be carefully explained. This high school is yours. You are entitled to know what is going on up here. And kindly do not forget that we are always more than ready to stand by the high school. Any one finding flaws in our system will always find us ready to rectify providing the flaws are "real."

Very respectfully,  
(Signed) SIDNEY S. WINTER,  
A Student.

## PLAN TO ELIMINATE THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 15.—The committee in charge of resolutions for the Washington party conference, now in session here, decided today on resolutions to be offered to the conference later in the day as the platform of 1914.

Chief among the resolutions favored by the committee was one declaring that the adoption of the initiative will give to the people the right to initiate legislation for regulation or elimination of the liquor traffic. The resolutions declare for woman suffrage, an employers' liability law, a constitutional convention, a child labor law and other matters managed in the state platform of 1912.

Gifford Pinchot, according to the leaders, is the only man considered as the party candidate for United States senator.

BANGOR FIREMEN KILLED.  
Bangor, Maine, Jan. 15.—Two firemen were killed by a falling wall while fighting a fire that destroyed the Bangor opera house today. The property loss was about \$100,000.

## STRIKERS ARE LOSING GROUND

South African Secretary of  
Federation Requests Inter-  
view With Prime Minister.

## LACK OF SYMPATHY

Syndicate Strikers Correspond  
to U. S. Industrial Workers  
of the World.

Johannesburg, South Africa, Jan. 15.—Secretary Bain, of the South African Federation of Trades, and his band of 300 comrades, who had barricaded themselves in the Trades hall here since Tuesday, surrendered unconditionally to the police today. Bain and ten other leaders were lodged in jail.

The railroad strike showed signs of collapse this afternoon when 250 men applied for reinstatement at Braamfontein.

A seven-pounder field gun trained on the Trades hall proved an irresistible argument to Bain and his companions. The government authorities gave them a quarter of an hour in which to yield, informing them that if they did not do so, they would be buried beneath the ruins of their fortress. After a brief conference they surrendered.

Johannesburg, Africa, Jan. 15.—Although the struggle between employers and trades unionists in South Africa continued doggedly today, there were indications this morning that the strikers were losing ground.

Secretary Bain of the Federation of Trades, who, with 300 followers, is besieged by the police in the Trades hall, sent out an emissary early today requesting an interview with General Louis, Botha, prime minister of the Union of South Africa. The government regarded this as an offer to surrender and replied merely that the control officer of the region under the provisions of martial law, had orders to arrest every one in the hall and to use the most drastic measures necessary if, after warnings had been given them, the occupants did not surrender without violence. Strong guards were placed in position to keep close watch on the hall and no pedestrians or vehicles were permitted to approach anywhere near it.

Although laborers of all trades in the Transvaal and Orange Free State have joined the strike, the workmen of Cape Colony and Natal are still at their occupations. There is evidently some lack of sympathy with the revolutionary platform of the syndicate strikers, who are said to correspond to the Industrial Workers of the World in the United States.

## PASSENGERS AND CREW ARE SAFE

Cobequid Captain and Eleven  
Men Stay With Ship—  
Others Safely Landed.

## LANDSDOWNE STANDS BY

Transfer of Women and Chil-  
dren Made Through Gale  
and Boiling Sea.

Yarmouth, Jan. 15.—The twenty-four passengers and 72 members of the crew of the Royal Mail steamer, Cobequid, rescued yesterday, are comfortably housed here today and recovering from the effects of their long exposure to icy winds and waves. Captain Hawson and the remaining eleven seamen were still on board the wrecked vessel today.

The Cobequid, impaled on Trinity Rock, six miles off Port Maitland, was badly smashed and coated with ice, but the captain's cabin remained intact. The government steamer Lansdowne stood by throughout the night, prepared to take off the twelve men if conditions became too dangerous. Captain McKinnon of the Westport, the little coastal steamer, which rescued 72 persons, said today that when he came alongside the Cobequid, he found all the passengers and crew in the captain's cabin, the only dry spot on the steamer. The seas were breaking over the main deck. The Cobequid was lying headed to the westward, with the bow down and the stern jolt out of water.

All of those taken on board the Westport left the Cobequid in the three boats launched by the crew of the wrecked vessel. Notwithstanding the gale and the boiling sea, the transfer was accomplished within two hours without accident. The nine women and children among the passengers were the first to be taken from the Cobequid and hauled aboard the Westport.

When it was seen that the Cobequid would be a total loss the captain and men who had remained on board were taken to St. John on the government steamer Lansdowne. William C. Kenney, an official of the company, owning the Cobequid, who was on board at the time of the wreck, said today:

"No one was to blame for the loss of the ship. The weather conditions were against us. The position of the ship for the first twelve hours after striking was critical. The bottom breaking was eventually. She lost her steam and consequently we were without lights or fire."